

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

SPA SYSPATRONIC AG,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-04060-PBT

INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES NORTH  
AMERICA CORPORATION and INFINEON  
TECHNOLOGIES AG,

Defendants.

x

**AMENDED COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

Plaintiff SPA Syspatronic AG for its Amended Complaint against defendants Infineon Technologies North America Corporation and Infineon Technologies AG, hereby alleges and avers as follows:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This action is for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.* Subject matter jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

2. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1931(c), and 1400(b).

**PARTIES**

3. The plaintiff SPA Syspatronic AG ("SPA") is a corporation of Switzerland, having its principal place of business at Alpenstrasse 12, Zug CH-6304, Switzerland.

4. Upon information and belief, defendant Infineon Technologies North America Corporation is a corporation of Delaware, having a place of business at 1110 American Parkway

N.E., Allentown, Pennsylvania 18109-9137, and is doing business in and is therefore a resident of this judicial district.

5. Upon information and belief, defendant Infineon Technologies AG is a corporation of the Federal Republic of Germany, having a place of business at Am Campeon 1-12, 85579 Munich, Germany, and has transacted business in the United States and in this judicial district by and through its wholly owned subsidiaries, including Infineon Technologies North America Corporation.

#### **BACKGROUND**

6. On January 15, 1991, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued United States Patent No. 4,985,921 by Schwartz ("the '921 Patent") for an invention entitled "Portable Data Carrying Device." A copy of the '921 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

7. On October 28, 2008, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued an *ex parte* reexamination certificate for the '921 Patent ("the '921 Reexam Certificate"). A copy of the '921 Reexam Certificate is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

8. SPA is the owner by assignment of the '921 Patent and '921 Reexam Certificate, and has the right to sue and recover damages for infringement thereof.

9. Upon information and belief, defendants are engaged in the design, development, manufacture, and sale of integrated circuit chips for use in, *inter alia*, U.S. passports, credit cards, identification cards, cellular telephones, and other portable data-carrying devices.

#### **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

##### **Infringement Of The '921 Patent**

10. SPA reasserts and realleges the foregoing paragraphs 1-9 as if fully set forth herein.

11. Upon information and belief, defendants have directly infringed, and/or contributorily infringed, and/or induced infringement of the '921 Patent by making, using, selling and offering to sell security integrated circuit chips having a central processing unit (CPU) and an additional data memory, including but not limited to SLE 66CLX800PE(M) FamilyIC 8/16-Bit High Security Dual Interface Controllers, for use in a portable data carrying device, including but not limited to U.S. passports and possibly pay TV devices, credit cards, identification cards, and cellular telephones, that embody the patented invention of one or more claims of the '921 Patent.

12. By letter of October 28, 2008, SPA's attorneys notified defendants of their infringement of the '921 Patent, and, upon information and belief, defendants had actual knowledge of the '921 Patent prior to SPA's letter, yet defendants proceeded to infringe the '921 Patent without a good-faith basis for believing that their products did not infringe or that the '921 Patent was invalid, thereby rendering their infringement willful.

13. The foregoing acts of patent infringement by the defendants have caused injury and damage to SPA.

#### **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

##### **Infringement Of The '921 Reexam Certificate**

14. SPA reasserts and realleges the foregoing paragraphs 1-13 as if fully set forth herein.

15. Upon information and belief, defendants have directly infringed, and/or contributorily infringed, and/or induced infringement of the '921 Reexam Certificate by making, using, selling, and offering to sell security integrated circuit chips having a central processing unit (CPU) and an additional data memory, including but not limited to SLE 66CLX800PE(M) FamilyIC 8/16-Bit High Security Dual Interface Controllers, for use in a portable data carrying

device, including but not limited to U.S. passports, and possibly pay TV devices, credit cards, identification cards, and cellular telephones, that embody the patented invention of one or more claims of the '921 Reexam Certificate.

16. By letter of October 28, 2008, SPA's attorneys notified defendants of their infringement of the '921 Reexam Certificate, and defendants proceeded to infringe the '921 Reexam Certificate without a good-faith basis for believing that their products did not infringe or that the '921 Reexam Certificate was invalid, thereby rendering their infringement willful.

17. The foregoing acts of patent infringement by the defendants have caused injury and damage to SPA.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, SPA prays for the following relief and an entry of judgment from this Court:

- A. Holding that defendants have infringed one or more of the claims of the '921 Patent and/or the '921 Reexam Certificate;
- B. Awarding compensatory damages to SPA;
- C. Holding that defendants have willfully infringed one or more claims of the '921 Patent and/or the '921 Reexam Certificate and trebling the compensatory damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- D. Finding that this action is an "exceptional" case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285, and awarding SPA its reasonable attorney fees and expense;
- E. Awarding costs to SPA; and
- F. Such other relief as this Court deems necessary and just.

**JURY DEMAND**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by a jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

McCAUSLAND, KEEN & BUCKMAN  
*Attorneys for Plaintiff SPA Syspatronic AG*

Dated: March 19, 2010

By: 

Glenn S. Gitomer  
Attorney I.D. No. 19287  
Radnor Court, Suite 160  
259 North Radnor-Chester Road  
Radnor, PA 19087  
Tel: 610.341.1000

**OF COUNSEL**

Charles P. Kennedy  
Jonathan A. David  
Robert B. Cohen  
LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,  
KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, LLP  
600 South Avenue West  
Westfield, NJ 07090-1497  
Tel: 908.654.5000  
Fax: 908.654.7866

# **EXHIBIT “A”**

**United States Patent** [19]  
**Schwartz**

[11] Patent Number: **4,985,921**  
[45] Date of Patent: **Jan. 15, 1991**

## [54] PORTABLE DATA CARRYING DEVICE

[75] Inventor: Hermann Schwartz, Pfäffikon, Switzerland

[73] Assignee: SPA Syspatronic AG, Zug, Switzerland

[21] Appl. No.: 333,646

[22] Filed: Apr. 5, 1989

## [30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Apr. 11, 1988 [CH] Switzerland ..... 01323/88

[51] Int. Cl. 5 ..... H04L 9/00

[52] U.S. Cl. ..... 380/24; 235/380

[58] Field of Search ..... 380/24; 235/380, 382.5

## [56] References Cited

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,453,074 6/1984 Weinstein ..... 380/24

4,575,621 3/1986 Dreifus ..... 380/24

4,799,061 1/1989 Abraham et al. ..... 380/24

4,823,388 4/1989 Mizutani et al. ..... 380/24

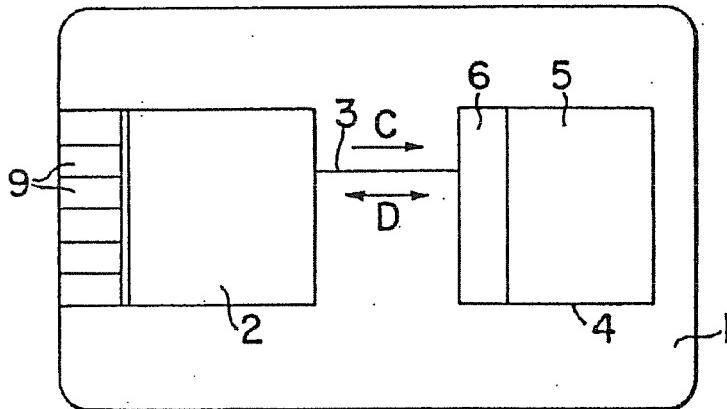
4,827,512 5/1989 Hirokawa et al. ..... 380/24

Primary Examiner—Thomas H. Tarcza  
Assistant Examiner—David Cain

## [57] ABSTRACT

With portable data carrying devices, which are intended for the required connection (for example by means of contacts 9) to an external read/write unit in a data exchange system and which contain besides a control unit (2) an additional data memory (5) (both implemented as integrated circuits), a high level of security should be achieved against access to the stored data and manipulations without authorization. For this purpose entry to the additional data memory (5) from the control unit (2) is protected. Various possibilities are specified such as access coding, cryptographic circuit means and methods or secret microcodes. The data carrying device (1) can be implemented with two or more separate integrated circuit components interconnected by a multiple conductor strip (3) (multi-chip), or with all functional units integrated on a common carrier (single chip).

7 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



**United States Patent [19]**  
Schwartz

[11] Patent Number: 4,985,921  
[45] Date of Patent: Jan. 15, 1991

## [54] PORTABLE DATA CARRYING DEVICE

[75] Inventor: Hermann Schwartz, Pfäffikon, Switzerland

[73] Assignee: SPA Sypatronic AG, Zug, Switzerland

[21] Appl. No.: 333,646

[22] Filed: Apr. 5, 1989

## [30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Apr. 11, 1988 [CH] Switzerland ..... 01323/88

[51] Int. Cl. 5 ..... H04L 9/00

[52] U.S. Cl. ..... 380/24; 235/380

[58] Field of Search ..... 380/24; 235/380, 382.5

## [56] References Cited

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

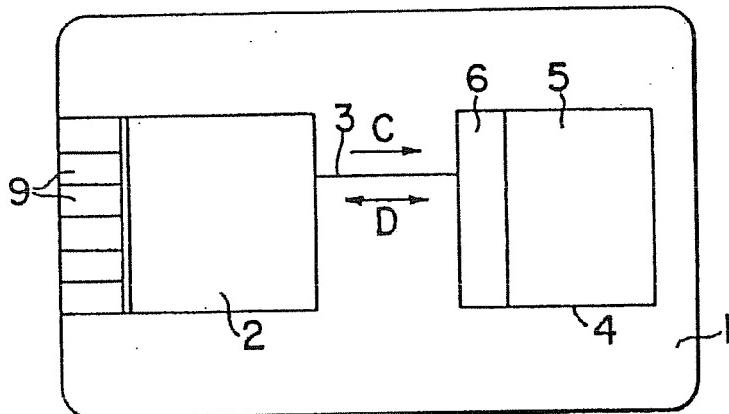
4,453,074	6/1984	Weinstein	380/24
4,575,621	3/1986	Dreifus	380/24
4,799,061	1/1989	Abraham et al.	380/24
4,823,388	4/1989	Mizutani et al.	380/24
4,827,512	5/1989	Hirokawa et al.	380/24

*Primary Examiner*—Thomas H. Tarcza*Assistant Examiner*—David Cain

## [57] ABSTRACT

With portable data carrying devices, which are intended for the required connection (for example by means of contacts 9) to an external read/write unit in a data exchange system and which contain besides a control unit (2) an additional data memory (5) (both implemented as integrated circuits), a high level of security should be achieved against access to the stored data and manipulations without authorization. For this purpose entry to the additional data memory (5) from the control unit (2) is protected. Various possibilities are specified such as access coding, cryptographic circuit means and methods or secret microcodes. The data carrying device (1) can be implemented with two or more separate integrated circuit components interconnected by a multiple conductor strip (3) (multi-chip), or with all functional units integrated on a common carrier (single chip).

7 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



U.S. Patent

Jan. 15, 1991

4,985,921

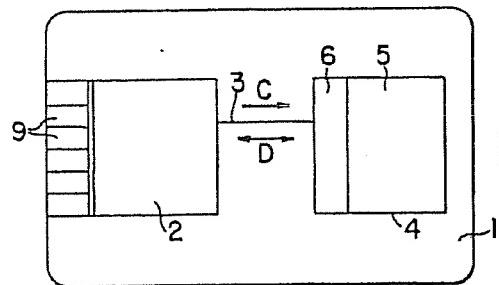


FIG. 1

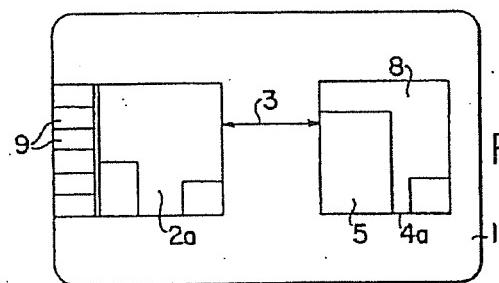


FIG. 2

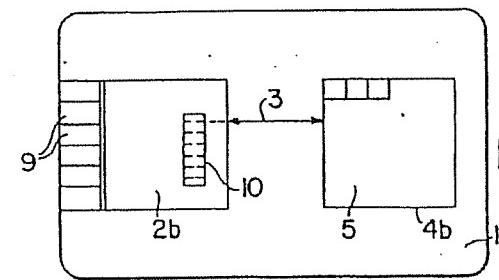


FIG. 3

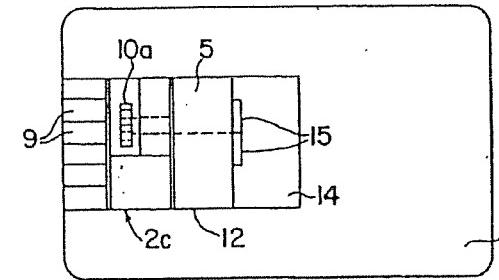


FIG. 4.

4,985,921

1

2

**PORTABLE DATA CARRYING DEVICE****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The invention consists of a portable data carrying device containing a control unit and an additional data memory, each of which is implemented as a integrated circuit. The control unit is provided with means for making connection with an external read/write unit.

Data exchange and data processing systems with a multiple of such portable data carrying devices are well known. The data carrying devices are interconnected as needed for individual uses with a read/write unit in order to communicate With the system. The data carrying devices of the referenced type, which are equipped with a control unit in addition to a sufficient memory capacity, make possible not only an interactive data and signal exchange with the system, but also decentralized data processing and storage in the individual "intelligent" data carrying devices. Such data carrying devices result in extremely versatile and highly developed application possibilities. Such data carrying devices are typically put to use in card form (in credit card format with embedded integrated circuit architecture (so-called "chip cards"). Accordingly, although the data carriers are predominantly referred to hereinafter as "cards", other embodiments should nonetheless not be excluded.

In practically all applications of such data exchange systems one of the most important prerequisites is the security against manipulation and misuse or unauthorized access to the stored and transmitted information, indeed with the "fixed" system components as well as the transportable data carriers. High security requirements exist for the latter in particular on account of their wide distribution (possibility of loss or theft), but also—with "built-in intelligence"—on account of the voluminous stored data therein as well as the stored electronic encoding, as these are necessary for the protected data communication with read/write units (identification and authentication functions).

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Accordingly an object of the foregoing invention is the protection of a portable data carrier of the foregoing type against access and decoding or correspondingly interpretation of the relevant safeguarded data and information stored therein by unauthorized third parties. This object is achieved according to the present invention in that in the referenced data carrying device entry to the additional data memory by the control unit is protected. The protected entry is permitted to be accomplished—as described further below—in various manners through integrated cryptographic circuit means or methods. In this manner improper access to the individual data carrying devices is effectively prevented.

Specially adapted variations of the invention are disclosed. It is to be particularly noted that the invention is employed independently of whether the integrated circuitry of a data carrying device ("card") is split between two or more components connected by conductors or is combined on a single carrier (so-called multi-chip—or single chip configurations). The invention therefore makes possible the extension of the memory capacity of additional chips as well as the application of complex

chips with the preservation of the "internal" security of the data carrying device. .

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Further features of the invention can be derived from the various embodiments in the following description in combination With the drawings.

FIG. 1 illustrates a portable data carrying device in accordance with the present invention with a control unit and a data memory requiring an access code.

FIG. 2 illustrates another embodiment of the portable data carrying device with separate microprocessors for encryption of data exchanges.

FIG. 3 illustrates another embodiment of the portable data carrying device which utilizes a secret microcode to secure data exchange.

FIG. 4 illustrates still a further embodiment of the portable data carrying device utilizing a microcode within a single chip to secure data exchange.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

FIGS. 1-4 are schematic illustrations of the data carrying cards, in particular plastic cards with embedded integrated semi-conductor circuits ("chips"), wherein the latter are illustrated greatly enlarged and simplified in relation to the card format with the circuitry or, correspondingly, functional areas arranged thereon. It should be understood that the layout of these circuits—extent and design of the individual regions—can be varied according to each application.

In FIG. 1 a plastic card is illustrated as a data carrying device in which two integrated semi-conductor - circuit components ("chips") 2 and 4 are set. The component 2 comprises the control unit of the data carrying device and is connected to an external contact 9 of the card 1 for the purpose of connecting to an external (not illustrated) read/write unit of the data exchange system. The connections for the external unit can also be produced in other manners than the galvanized contact, for example, by known means with an inductive coupling and so forth. The control unit 2 preferably comprises a microprocessor with a computer and RAM - and ROM - storage areas as well as additionally a data memory region. An additional data memory 5 exists on the second component 4. The connection between the two components 2 and 4 is produced by means of a multiple conductor strip 3. For technical assembly reasons, it may be useful to combine the components 2 and 4 with the conductor strip 3 and if necessary the external contact 9 into a common module for the construction in the plastic card 1.

An external connection to the control unit 2 can only be made by means of the contact 9 so that an exchange of sensitive data between the card and the system in a known fashion can only come about after successful authentication and identification, which functions are participated in by the control unit. The data exchange is produced also however Within the card between the components 2 and 4 by however within the card between the components 2 and 4 by means of the conductor strip 3. In order to prevent manipulation and unauthorized access to the data memory 5, entry to this memory is protected by the control unit 2. For example according to FIG. 1, an access code region 6 is associated with the data memory 5 for this purpose. In this manner the memory is accessible only by means of a code signal C which is produced by the control unit 2,

4,985,921

3

that is, data exchange D between the components 2 and 4 is only possible after successful decoding of the code region 6. Also, the data exchange within the component 2 between the control unit and a data memory existing there is produced in a similarly protected manner, although not further illustrated. Such protected data exchange processes are produced within the data carrying device 1 with a certain degree of self-sufficiency without participation of external system parts (naturally apart from the current supplied over the contacts 9). The access in particular to the sensitive data in the data memory 5 is thereby protected by means of a barrier which can only be overcome by means of key codes (key lock) employed within the card. In this manner the security can substantially be enhanced so that in the microprocessor of the control unit 2 new access codes can always be generated, for example after each successful access to the additional data memory, memories). The implementation of the additional memory 5 is possible as a serial memory with comparative logic and with a minimum number of connecting conductors 3 between the components 2 and 4.

In the embodiment according to FIG. 2, the general construction of the data carrying card 1 with the integrated circuit components 2a, 4a interconnected by means of the conductor strip 3 is the same as in FIG. 1. The control unit 2a connected with the external contacts 9 similarly comprises a microprocessor and a data memory region. On the other hand, the component 4a contains besides the additional memory 5 likewise a microprocessor 8. Whereby still further possibilities with respect to applications and security are achieved. With the help of a microprocessor 8 it is possible not only to secure entry to the data memory 5 from the control unit 2 as in FIG. 1 and with it the unauthorized reading of data from the memory 5, but also beyond this to secure the entire data exchange over the conductors 3, that is, to accomplish this in-coded or decoded form. However, the double-pass entry system is only possible after a successful cryptographic authentication from the opposite pass which again is only produced, "within the card", that is, without participation of external system parts.

The general construction in the example according to FIG. 3 with a control unit 2b and an additional data memory 4b in the form of separate integrated circuits corresponds again to the foregoing examples. A protected entry to the additional data memory 5 is realized in this embodiment again in another manner, namely in that the microcode of the control unit 2b, designated 10, is secret. Of course, a well known microprocessor can be employed in the control unit 2b and this microprocessor can be based upon an "uncommon" microcode 10 only known to the manufacturer and therefore secret. In this manner an unauthorized access to the data stored in the data carrier or correspondingly a decoding of the information exchanged over the conductors 3 is rendered impossible, even if there was success in getting through the multiple conductor strip 3.

In contrast to the above described embodiments, the data carrying device or correspondingly the plastic card 1 according to FIG. 4 contains one individual semi-conductor component 12, on which the control unit 2c, the additional data memory 5 as well as further circuit regions are in total implemented in an integrated circuit configuration. In a manner similar to the example according to FIG. 3, the microcode 10a in the microprocessor of the control unit 2c is secret so that entry to the additional data memory 5 is again protected ("mechanical" access on the conductors between the

4

regions of the integrated circuit on one and the same carrier would naturally however be considerably more difficult than on the conductors 3 which are laid within the plastic card 1 or correspondingly within a module 5 which consists of the two separate components 2 and 4).

With the computer in the microprocessor of the control unit 2c there exists further an additional computer 14 in combination with registers 15 which are likewise positioned on the carrier 12. As indicated the registers 15 are likewise coordinated with the secret microcodes 10a of the control unit 2c, that is, the signal exchange between the control unit 2c and the additional computer 14 is produced likewise on the basis of the secret codes. One such additional calculator 14 makes possible the execution of especially highly developed cryptographic methods within the portable data carrying device, that is, without requiring external calculating capacity and thereby particular data exchanges with external system parts. This means that the application of the secret microcodes 10a remains restricted to the integrated circuits of the single carrier 12 in the data carrying device whereby high level security against manipulation and unauthorized access is achieved.

What is claimed is:

1. A portable data carrying device comprising a control unit and an additional data memory which are each implemented as integrated circuits, wherein the control unit is provided with means for placing it in communication with an external read/write device characterized in that entry into the additional data memory (5) by the control unit (2) is protected by coding means which is in the carrying device and is operative to permit entry into the additional data memory (5) without participation of system parts external to the carrying device.

2. A portable data carrying device according to claim 1 characterized in that the data memory (5) contains an access code region and the code means includes means within the control unit (2) for producing a code signal (C) for entry to the data memory through the access code region.

3. A portable data carrying device according to claim 1, characterized in that the code means includes a processor (8) associated with the data memory (5) for a secure (coded or decoded) data exchange with the control unit (2a).

4. A portable data carrying device according to claim 1, characterized in that the code means includes means within the control unit (2b) for producing a secret microcode for communications between the control unit and the data memory.

5. A portable data carrying device according to claim 4, characterized in that an additional computer (14) is established in combination with the computer of the control unit (2c), the additional computer (14) having a register (15) coordinated with the microcode (10a) of the control unit (2c).

6. A portable data carrying device according to claim 1 characterized in that the control unit and the additional data memory are implemented as separate integrated circuits (2, 4) which are placed in communication with one another by means of a multiple conductor strip (3) within the data carrying device (1).

7. A portable data carrying device according to claim 1, characterized in that the control unit (2), the additional data memory (5) together with further regions (6, 8, 14, 15) in total are implemented in a totally integrated circuit construction on the same carrier (12).

\* \* \*

# **EXHIBIT “B”**



US004985921C1

**(12) EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE (6488th)**  
**United States Patent**  
**Schwartz**

(10) Number: **US 4,985,921 C1**  
 (45) Certificate Issued: **Oct. 28, 2008**

(54) **PORTABLE DATA CARRYING DEVICE**

5,153,581 A 10/1992 Hazard ..... 340/5.8

(75) Inventor: **Hermann Schwartz, Pfäffikon (CH)****FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**(73) Assignee: **SPA Syspatronic AG, Zug (CH)**

DE	27 38 113 A1	3/1978
DE	28 43 583 C2	5/1979
DE	36 31 992 C2	11/1987
DE	37 36 190 A1	5/1988
EP	0 152 024 A2	8/1985
EP	0 193 856 A2	9/1986
EP	0 207 320 A1	1/1987
EP	0 218 176 A2	4/1987
EP	0 262 036 A1	3/1988
EP	0 337 185 A2	10/1989
FR	2 592 502 A1	7/1987
WO	87/05420 A1	9/1987

**Reexamination Request:**

No. 90/007,952, Feb. 28, 2006

**Reexamination Certificate for:**

Patent No.: **4,985,921**  
 Issued: **Jan. 15, 1991**  
 Appl. No.: **07/333,646**  
 Filed: **Apr. 5, 1989**

**(30) Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 11, 1988 (CH) ..... 01323/88

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**(51) Int. Cl. **G07F 7/10** (2006.01)

Eckelmann, Peter, "Transputer der 2. Generation", Elektronik, vol. 8, Sep. 4, 1987, pp. 61-70.

(52) U.S. Cl. ..... 713/193; 235/380; 705/65;  
713/159; 713/172

Keil, Heinrich, "Mikrocomputer", Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Feb. 1987, Forward and pp. 210-211.

(58) Field of Classification Search ..... None  
See application file for complete search history.

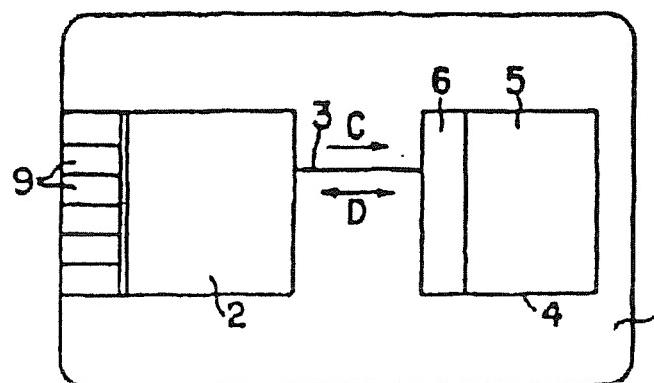
(Continued)

**(56) References Cited***Primary Examiner—Joseph R Pokrzewa*

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS		
4,105,156 A	8/1978	Dethloff ..... 235/441
4,218,582 A	8/1980	Hellman et al. ..... 380/30
4,278,837 A	7/1981	Best ..... 713/190
4,453,074 A	6/1984	Weinstein ..... 705/66
4,513,389 A	4/1985	Devchoudhury ..... 364/900
4,575,621 A	3/1986	Dreifus ..... 235/380
4,593,384 A	6/1986	Kleijne ..... 365/228
4,614,861 A	* 9/1986	Pavlov et al. ..... 235/380
4,689,478 A	* 8/1987	Hale et al. ..... 235/380
4,697,073 A	9/1987	Hara ..... 235/487
4,734,568 A	3/1988	Watanabe ..... 235/487
4,799,061 A	1/1989	Abraham et al. ..... 340/5.26
4,823,388 A	4/1989	Mizutani et al. ..... 705/67
4,827,512 A	5/1989	Hirokawa et al. ..... 713/191
4,874,935 A	10/1989	Younger ..... 235/492
4,982,069 A	1/1991	Kayanakis ..... 235/375
5,014,311 A	5/1991	Schrenk ..... 380/23

**(57) ABSTRACT**

With portable-data carrying devices, which are intended for the required connection (for example by means of contacts 9) to an external read/write unit in a data exchange system and which contain besides a control unit (2) an additional data memory (5) (both implemented as integrated circuits), a high level of security should be achieved against access to the stored data and manipulations without authorization. For this purpose entry to the additional data memory (5) from the control unit (2) is protected. Various possibilities are specified such as access coding, cryptographic circuit means and methods or secret microcodes. The data carrying device (1) can be implemented with two or more separate integrated circuit components interconnected by a multiple conductor strip (3) (multi-chip), or with all functional units integrated on a common carrier (single chip).



US 4,985,921 C1

Page 2

---

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Schrenk, H., "Novel Chip Card Concept with the 'Intelligent' SLE 4401K Memory Chip", Telcom Report, Siemens AG, Components Division, Munich, 1986, vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 88-91 (and English translation).

EPO Office Action of Apr. 1, 1993 in Application No. 89 105 509. 7-2207, pp. 1-4 (and English translation).

EPO Office Action of May 3, 1994 in Application No. 89 105 509. 7-2207, pp. 1-4 (and English translation).

Notice of Opposition to EP 0337185, Feb. 23, 1996 by Giesecke & Devrient GmbH, pp. 1-10 (and English translation).

Notice of Opposition to EP 0337185, Feb. 29, 1996 by Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, pp. 1-5 (and English translation).

Interlocutory Decision by the EPO in the Opposition to EP 0337185, Oct. 26, 1998, pp. 1-11 (and English translation).

Appeal by Siemens of EPO Decision in the Opposition to EP 0337185, Feb. 26, 1999, pp. 1-8 (and English translation).

Appeal by SPA Syspatronic of EPO Decision in the Opposition to EP 0337185, Mar. 2, 1999, pp. 1-4 (and English translation).

EPO Board of Appeal Decision in the Opposition to EP 0337185, May 5, 2004, pp. 1-25 (and English translation).

\* cited by examiner

US 4,985,921 C1

1  
EX PARTE  
REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE  
ISSUED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 307  
THE PATENT IS HEREBY AMENDED AS  
INDICATED BELOW.

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appeared in the patent, but has been deleted and is no longer a part of the patent; matter printed in italics indicates additions made to the patent.

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN  
DETERMINED THAT:

Claim 1 is cancelled.

New claims 8-13 are added and determined to be patentable.

Claims 2-7 were not reexamined.

8. A portable data carrying device comprising a control unit and an additional data memory which are each implemented as integrated circuits, wherein the control unit is provided with means for placing it in communication with an external read/write device characterized in that entry into the additional data memory (5) by the control unit (2) is protected by coding means which is in the carrying device and is operative to permit entry into the additional data memory (5) without participation of system parts external to the carrying device, and wherein the control unit and the additional data memory are operative to exchange information in encrypted form.

2

9. A portable data carrying device according to claim 8, characterized in that the data memory contains an access code region and the coding means includes means within the control unit for producing a code signal for entry to the data memory through the access code region.

10. A portable data carrying device according to claim 8, characterized in that the coding means includes means within the control unit for producing a secret microcode for communications between the control unit and the data memory.

11. A portable data carrying device according to claim 10, characterized in that an additional computer is established in combination with a computer of the control unit, the additional computer having a register coordinated with the microcode of the control unit.

12. A portable data carrying device according to claim 8, characterized in that the control unit and the additional data memory are implemented as separate integrated circuits which are placed in communication with one another by means of a multiple conductor strip within the data carrying device.

13. A portable data carrying device according to claim 8, characterized in that the control unit, the additional data memory and further regions are implemented collectively in an integrated circuit construction on a single carrier.

\* \* \* \*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

SPA SYSPATRONIC AG,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
v.	:	Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-04060-PBT
	:	
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES NORTH	:	
AMERICA CORPORATION and INFINEON	:	
TECHNOLOGIES AG,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	

---

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Glenn S. Gitomer, hereby certify that I caused a true and correct copy of **Plaintiff's Amended Complaint and Demand for Trial by Jury** in the above-captioned matter to be served on March 19, 2010 via U.S. First-Class mail , postage prepaid, upon:

Leigh J. Martinson, Esquire  
Melissa Nott Davis, Esquire  
McDermott Will Emery LLP  
28 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Sarah Chapin Columbia, Esquire  
Choate, Hall & Stewart  
53 State Street  
Exchange Place  
Boston, MA 02109-2891

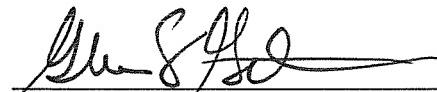
Andrea L. D'Ambra, Esquire  
Gregory J. Lavorgna, Esquire  
Drinker, Biddle & Reath, LLP  
One Logan Square  
18<sup>th</sup> & Cherry Streets  
Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996

Respectfully submitted,

McCAUSLAND, KEEN & BUCKMAN

Dated: March 19, 2010

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GLENN S. GITOMER, ESQUIRE  
Attorney I.D. No. 19287  
Radnor Court, Suite 160  
259 North Radnor-Chester Road  
Radnor, PA 19087  
610.341.1000  
610.341.1099

**OF COUNSEL**

Charles P. Kennedy

Robert B. Cohen

LERNER, DAVID, LITTBENBERG,  
KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, LLP

600 South Avenue West  
Westfield, NJ 07090-1497

Tel: 908.654.5000

Fax: 908.654.7866